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CATALOGUE

of

The Palm and Citrus Nursery

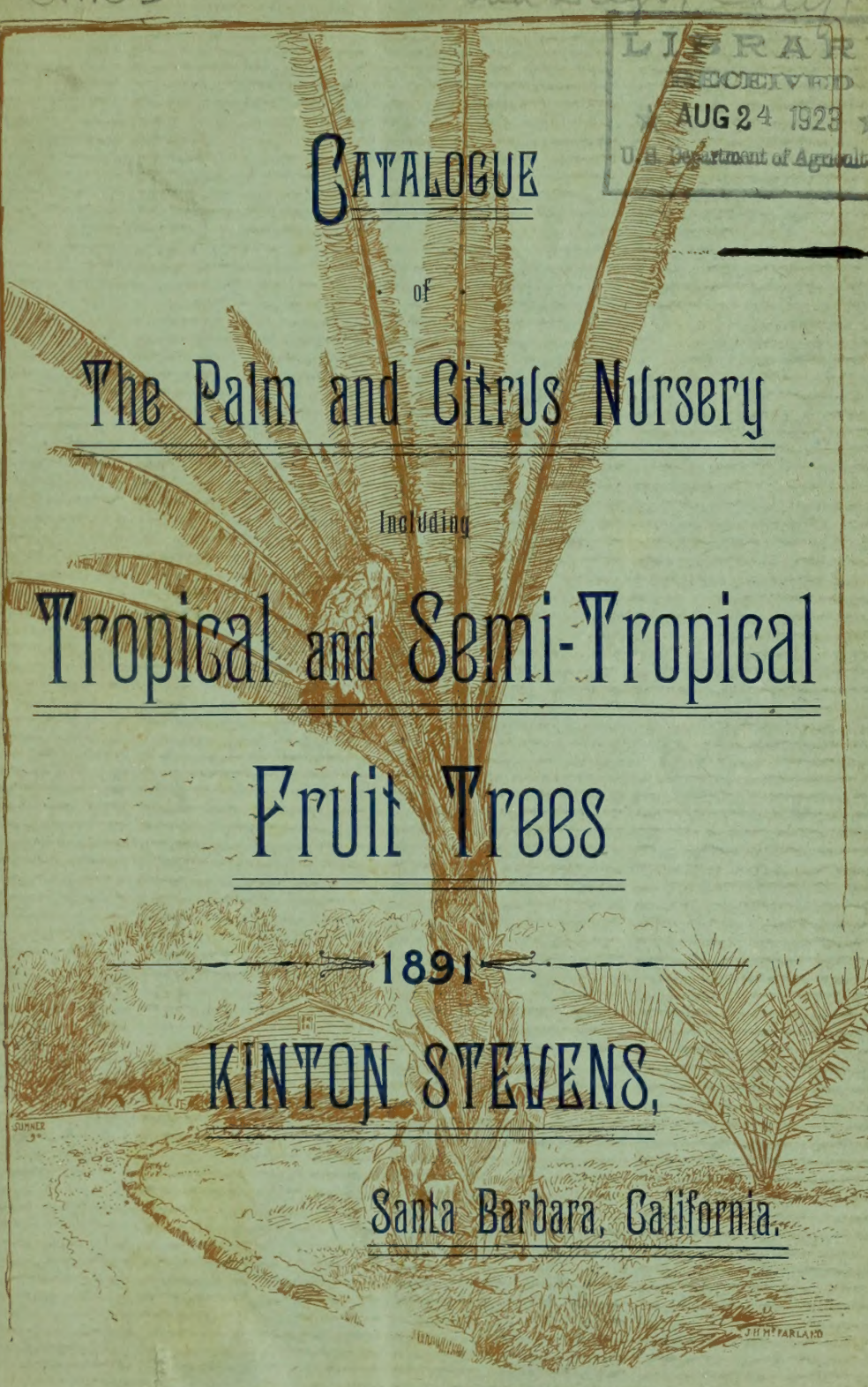
Including

Tropical and Semi-Tropical Fruit Trees

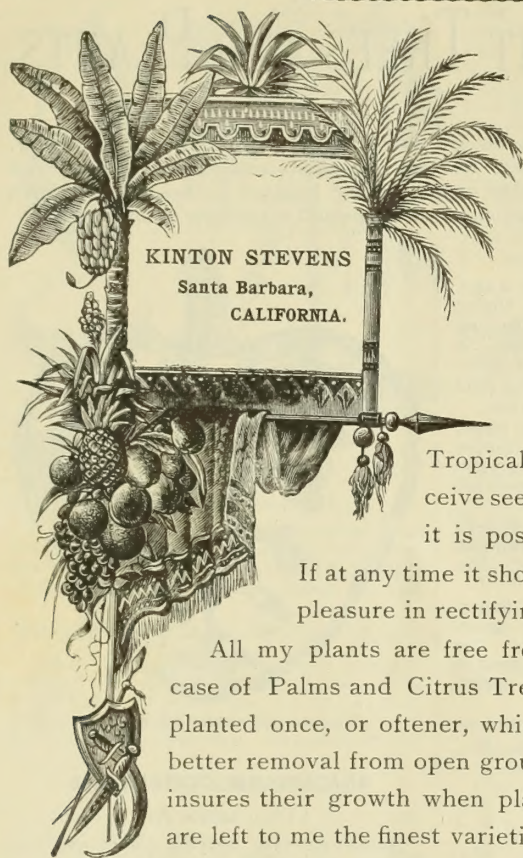
1891

KINTON STEVENS,

Santa Barbara, California.



❖❖ Introductory ❖❖



IN PRESENTING this, my new catalogue, to the public and my friends, I would say that I use every precaution to prevent mistakes in the nomenclature of trees and plants, and never allow a plant to leave my nursery under a wrong name. But as I make a specialty of

Tropical Plants, Palms, Etc., and receive seeds from all parts of the world, it is possible for a mistake to occur.

If at any time it should happen, I shall take great pleasure in rectifying the same.

All my plants are free from insect pests; and in the case of Palms and Citrus Trees they have all been transplanted once, or oftener, which of course facilitates their better removal from open ground in the nursery and almost insures their growth when planted out. When selections are left to me the finest varieties will be sent, and the most vigorous plants.

Plants that are small enough will be mailed for an extra charge of 10 per cent., to cover postage. It is better to send all plants by express for short distances, and as I pack in the most thorough manner, making the package as light as possible with strength, there is scarcely any danger of loss in transit. Heavy plants are better shipped by freight.

I have a large collection of Palms growing out of doors; having between twenty and thirty different varieties I can speak with some knowledge on the subject of their growth, habits, etc., as they have developed here, and also those that are of a more tender nature.

Correspondence solicited. Any questions about Palms, as to the kinds best to plant, soil, etc., will be cheerfully answered. No charge for packing or hauling to railroad. Contracts made to supply Palms for avenues. My terms are strictly cash with order, or good reference. Remittances can be made by money order, Wells Fargo Express or registered letter.

KINTON STEVENS, Santa Barbara, Cal.

TROPICAL FRUIT TREES AND PLANTS.

It is surprising how many plants that are natives of the tropics will not only grow, but perfect their fruits in this country. Not that I would advocate planting tropical fruit trees in large quantities, but as a matter of interest and pleasure to those who are fond of experiments with plants somewhat out of the common, I submit the following list.

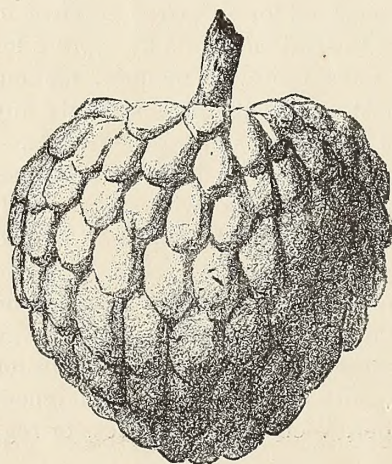
ANONA.

- ✓ **A. Cherimolia** (*Cherimoya*). Produces a succulent fruit the size of a large apple; hardy, trees in Santa Barbara bearing every year; will stand quite a frost. A native of Peru. Large plants, 50 c. each.
- ✓ **A. glabra**. (The Pond Apple.) The wild "Custard-apple" of Florida. 50 cts.
- ✓ **A. muricata**. (The Sour Sop.) A large, green, prickly fruit six or eight inches long, containing a soft, white, juicy pulp. Trees in the West Indies grow about fifteen feet in height. \$1 each.
- ✓ **A. reticulata**. (The true Custard-Apple.) Yields a yellowish, sometimes reddish fruit of the consistence of custard. Native of South America. \$1 each.
- ✓ **A. palustris**. Bears a large, smooth, heart-shaped, sweet-scented fruit of an agreeable taste, but a strong narcotic; the wood is of a soft, spongy nature; used in the Brazils as a substitute for corks. \$1 each.
- ✓ **A. squamosa**. (Sweet Sop.) A delicious fruit. A native of South America. \$1.

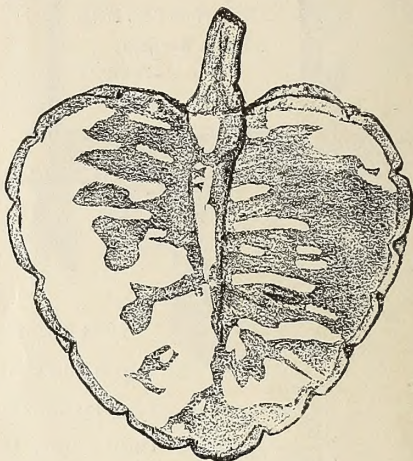
ARTOCARPUS INCISA.

(*The Bread-Fruit Tree.*)

Native of the South Sea Islands. Will not stand frost. \$10 each.



ANONA RETICULATA.



SECTION OF ANONA RETICULATA.

ANACARDIUM OCCIDENTALE.

(*The Cashew Nut.*)

An elegant tree, bearing sweet smelling flowers, succeeded by an edible fruit of a sub-acid flavor. \$1 each.

ACHRAS SAPOTA. (*Sapodilla.*)

Has a fruit as large as a quince; the flesh is as yellow as a carrot; it has an agreeable smell and very nice taste, somewhat on the order of a very rich and sweet pear, with granulated pulp. Native of South America. \$1 each.

EGLE MARMELOS.

(*The Elephant Apple or Bengal Quince.*)

Has a fruit resembling an orange; of a delicious flavor and exquisitely fragrant. From the rind a perfume is prepared in Ceylon. \$2 each.

AMOMUM CARDAMOMUM.

(*The Cardamon Plant.*)

Bearing the Cardamon seeds used in medicine. The well known "Grains of Paradise" are seeds of one of the family. Native of Ceylon. 35 cents each.



MELON PAPAW.

CICCA DISTICHA.*(The Otaheite Gooseberry.)*

A fruit tree bearing edible white berries, which grows in clusters like a currant, and with a sharp acid taste; stands light frosts. Native of the East Indies. \$1 each.

COFFEA ARABICA. *(The Coffee Plant.)*

A large evergreen shrub which is said to succeed best at an elevation of from 2,000 to 3,000 feet; it luxuriates in a moist temperature. Native of the mountains of southwestern Abyssinia. 25 and 50 cents.

CHRYSOBALANUS ICACO.

A fruiting shrub bearing a yellow fruit, in shape like an acorn. In the West Indies it is eaten under the name of "Cocoa Plum." \$1 each.

CARICA PAPAYA. *(Melon Papaw.)*

This remarkable South American tree has a large unbranched trunk from twelve to twenty feet in height, and the fruit, which is large and oblong, rests suspended upon the leafless pait, something like the Bread-fruit. Browne, in his Natural History of Jamaica, says, "That water impregnated with the milky juice of this tree is thought to make all sorts of meat washed in it tender; eight or ten minutes' steeping, it is said, will make it so soft that it will drop in pieces before it is well roasted, or turn soon to rags in the boiling. The thick, white, milky or rather creamy juice, when extracted from the unripe papaw, contains properties similar to those of pepsin." Professor E. W. Hilgard, of the Agricultural College of Berkeley, says in his report of 1882: "All parts of the plant are pervaded with a peculiar principle, very rich in nitrogen and probably allied to pepsin, having a powerful influence on muscular fiber, causing it to separate; hence its value, especially in tropical countries, for making fresh and tough meat tender." He also

adds: "We have, ourselves, tried the experiment with the toughest piece of round steak that could be produced, by placing the meat between layers of the green leaves (the mode commonly used), leaving it there for a few hours, and were surprised to find the steak, when cooked, as tender as the best meat." The tree, aside from its curious economical properties, is highly ornamental in appearance; it is a combination of the aspects of a palm and fig tree, having the straight, single trunk of the first, with the peculiar swelling at the base and the leaf of the latter. 75 cents each.

EUGENIA.

Jambosa. (Jamrosade or Rose Apple.) A very ornamental tree of handsome foliage of long shining leaves, shaped like those of the peach, bearing a fruit the size of a hen's egg; rose-scented, with an apricot flavor. Light frosts only cut the young growths—do not kill them. 75 cents each.

E. Brasiliensis. A handsome fruit tree from the Brazils. \$1.50 each.

E. Mitchellii. (The Surinam Cherry.) The hardiest of all the Eugénias; will stand light frosts; fruit cherry-shaped, and of slight acid flavor. \$1 each.

FERONIA ELEPHANTUM.*(Elephant Apple.)*

A fruit-bearing tree; fruit large. Native of the woods of Coromandel. \$1 each.

LUCUMA.

L. mammosa. (Marmalade Tree.) Native of South America. Bears a large fruit in shape like an egg-plant; has one seed in center. \$1.50 each.

L. Rivicoa. Like the above fruit; smaller. \$1.50 each.

MALPIGHIA GLABRA.*(The Barbadoes Cherry.)*

Is cultivated in the West Indies and in many parts of South America for its fruits, which are much esteemed; a large evergreen tree of fine foliage. \$1 each.

MANGIFERA INDICA.*(The Mango Tree.)*

Is a large spreading tree, having a sweet resinous smell; the flowers are white, growing in bunches at the extremity of the branches; the fruit is a drupe, large, kidney-shaped, with pale green or yellow color; when ripe it is replete with a fine, agreeable juice; it eats like an apple, but is more juicy. I have large plants growing out of doors; they seem to be quite hardy, and, given a little protection, there is no reason that it should not fruit in southern California near the coast.

Turpentine Mango. The common kind, raised from seed from the Sandwich Islands. \$1 each.

Yellow Mango. A good variety, but not quite as hardy as the above. \$1.50 each.



MARANTA. (Ornamental Foliage.)

MARANTA ARUNDINACEA.

(Arrow Root.)

A herbaceous plant resembling somewhat the Canna, to which family it belongs; the root furnishes the well known Bermuda Arrow-root. Native of South America. 50 cents each.

MAMMEA AMERICANA.

(The Mammee Apple.)

A tall tree with a thick, spreading head, somewhat resembling the Magnolia; it is one of the fruits of the West Indies, and can either be eaten alone, or cut in slices with wine and sugar; also makes a fine preserve. Native of South America. \$2.

MELICocca BIJUGA. (Genip Tree.)

Producing a yellow, plum-shaped fruit, something like a prune, but of a sweeter taste and of good flavor; has a large seed, which is eaten when roasted like a chestnut. They are largely cultivated in the West Indies for their fruits. 50 cents each.

MIMUSOPS ELEGIN.

The flowers are said to resemble the face of a monkey; they are white and very fragrant; fruit a berry, oval, and dotted with yellow. Native of the East Indies. \$1.50 each.

MYRTUS TOMENTOSA.

An evergreen shrub; a native of China. The fruit is about the size of a pigeon's egg, of an agreeable sweetness. 50 cts. each.

NEPHELIUM LITCHII.

(Euphorbia Litchi.)

The Lee-Chee of the Chinese. The tree is a handsome evergreen, bearing the nuts so often seen with Chinese candy; has a soft shell and raisin-flavored meat. Somewhat slow growing out of doors in this country, but will stand light frosts. \$5 each.

PERSEA GRATISSIMA.

(The Alligator or Avocado Pear.)

Native of the West Indies. Grows to a height of thirty feet or upwards; the leaves are like those of the laurel, of a dark green; it produces pear-shaped fruit, of a delicate rich flavor, gaining upon the palate of most persons like that of the olive, and becomes soon agreeable even to those who cannot like it at first; the tree grows and bears fruit in Montecito. 75 cents each.

RAVENALA MADAGASCARIENSIS.

(The Travelers' Tree of Madagascar.)

The handsomest of all the Musacæ, to which order it belongs; it has a palm-like trunk, crested with banana-like leaves; the sheathing bases of the petioles are so formed as to hold water. The natives are said to obtain it by piercing the under side of the leaf and catching the liquid. \$2.50 to \$5 each.

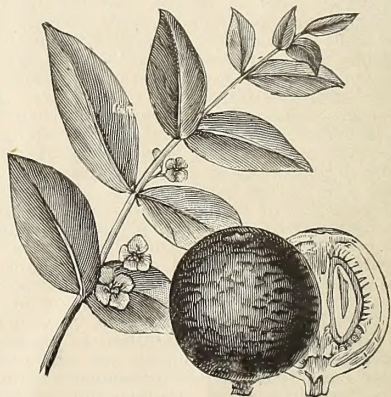
SECHIU M EDULE. (Portuguese Squash.)

The fruit is used in the mountains and inland parts of Jamaica to fatten hogs, where the plant is much cultivated; it bears a fruit something like a squash, on an immense vine; when required to plant, the fruit is placed in the ground like a potato, as it has no seeds. 25 cents per pint.

SWIETENIA MAHOGANI.

(The Mahogany Tree.)

A tree of slow growth. Native of British Honduras. \$1 each.



MAMMEE APPLE.

SPONDIAS LUTEA.

Bears a scarlet fruit resembling the plum. A native of the West Indies. \$2.50 each.

SOLANUM.

S. betaceum. (The Tree Tomato.) A native of South America. The plant grows well with us, and comes into bearing in two years; the fruit can either be eaten raw or cooked, when it has then the flavor of a ripe apricot; will stand light frost. 25 and 50 cents each.

S. corymbosum. (The Melon Shrub.) A native of Peru. A shrub producing fruit of a yellowish color, streaked with violet, with a flavor something like a musk melon. 10 cents each.

TAMARINDUS INDICA. (*Tamarind.*)

This magnificent, large, expansive tree extends northward to Egypt, and was found by Baron von Mueller in northwestern Australia; the acid pulp of the pods is well known as a delicious confection. Native of India. 25 cents to \$1 each.

TERMINALIA CATAPPA.

(*The Tropical Almond.*)

Said to produce edible seeds in an almond-shaped husk; the husk and leaves yield a black pigment with which India ink is made. Natives of East Indies. \$1 each.

XIMENIA AMERICANA.

Fruit a yellow, plum-shaped drupe, having a sweet aromatic taste, but are a little rough to the palate; the flowers have a very sweet-scented odor. Native of the West Indies. \$1 each.

ZINGIBER OFFICINALIS.

(*The Ginger Plant.*)

A herbaceous plant; valued for the sake of its aromatic and stimulating properties. 10 cents each.

LAGERSTRÆMIA REGINÆ.

A splendid Indian tree producing flowers in panicles; they are at first pale rose colored, and gradually deepen to a beautiful purple. 50 cents each.

BAUHINIA PURPUREA.

An evergreen shrub from the East Indies The bark of one of the varieties is used in tanning; also employed in making ropes. The leaves are, in full grown specimens, one foot across, and have the peculiar feature of always closing at night. 50 cts. each.

HÆMATOXYLON CAMPECHIUM.

(*The Logwood.*)

The bark and the wood are slightly astringent; the wood is used in dyeing. Native of South America. 75 cts. each.



MUSA CAVENDISHII.

INGA DULCIS.

An ornamental evergreen tree, attaining a height of thirty feet. Native of the East Indies. 50 cents each.

BANANAS.

These superb plants of the tropics flourish and grow freely in the genial climate of southern California.

Musa Cavendishii. (Chinese or Dwarf Banana.) Strong and hardy; grows to about six or eight feet in height; bears heavily, as many as 150 to 200 on a bunch; fruit of fine flavor. \$1.50 each, boxed.

M. Paradisiaca. The true Plantain; leaves with purplish spots; fruit very large, from six inches to a foot in length. \$1 each, boxed.

M. Paradisiaca, var. sapientum. (The Horse or Orinoco Banana.) Very hardy; fruit large, few in bunch, but of good flavor; will stand quite a frost. 50 cents each.

M. Paradisiaca var. Red Jamaica Banana. The red banana of commerce. Not so hardy as some others, but will perfect its fruit in California where there are only slight frosts; a large grower, often reaching twenty feet in height; leaf-stalks of a rich reddish color. \$2.50 each, boxed.

M. Paradisiaca var. Cuban Lady Finger. Sometimes called Hart's Choice, Fig Banana, etc. It is quite hardy for a banana; fruit of a golden yellow color, of fine flavor; skin very thin; flesh firm; one of the best to plant. \$2.50 each, boxed.

M. Paradisiaca var. The Golden Banana of Tahiti. The largest of all fruiting bananas; in its fruit resembling somewhat the last named, only larger. \$2.50 each, boxed.

PINE-APPLE.

Ananassa sativa. (The Common West Indian Pine-Apple.) Large plants from one foot and a-half to two feet in height; will produce fruit in six or eight months; can be grown in sunny window in house or conservatory. Potted plants, 75 cts. each.

A. Red Spanish Pine. The hardiest of all the family; good for house culture. Potted plants, 75 cents each.

A. Black Spanish or Porto Rica. The largest and finest variety grown; also the most difficult sort of all to have mature its fruit outside of bottom heat. Large plants, \$2 each.

A. Green-Leaved Sugar-Loaf Pine Fruit. Large and of pyramidal shape; flesh firm, deep yellow; fine flavored; one of the best of the Ananassas. Potted plants, \$1 each.



PINE-APPLE.

PALMS, DRACÆNAS, YUCCAS, ETC.

Palms are among the finest and handsomest of all plants, and my collection contains all the best and hardiest varieties adapted to southern California and similar climates. The prices vary with the age and height. Palms in a young state do not show their distinctive character.

ARECA.

A genus of elegant pinnate-leaved Palms, which are widely distributed over the earth, some of the species being found in the East Indies, while others occur in the West. They exist also in the islands of the Mauritius and its dependencies, in the island of Madagascar, in New Zealand, and in Australia. The genus *Areca* is characterized by its branching spadix and double spathe which fully encloses the flowers; these latter are unisexual, but borne upon the same spike, the female blooms having six rudimentary stamens, while the male flowers have a six-cleft perianth; fruit one seeded.

A. Baueri (*Seaforthia Robusta*). A fine Australian Palm, not very hardy in this climate, except under glass. Large plants, \$2.50 each.

A. rubra. A fine plant for the decoration of apartments, or any situation where a graceful plant is required. The leaves are pinnate and arching, in a young state bright red, changing with age to dark green. Native of the East Indies; not hardy out of doors, but, as stated above, very desirable for house decoration. Large plants, \$2.50 each.

BRAHEA.

A genus of low-growing palms with fan-shaped leaves, and of fine appearance.

B. dulcis. The stem of this plant is somewhat stout and takes a long time to develop. The leaves are nearly circular, plaited and of bright green color; it is a much esteemed and justly valued palm for decorative uses. Native of Mexico. Large plants, \$1 each.

B. filamentosa.

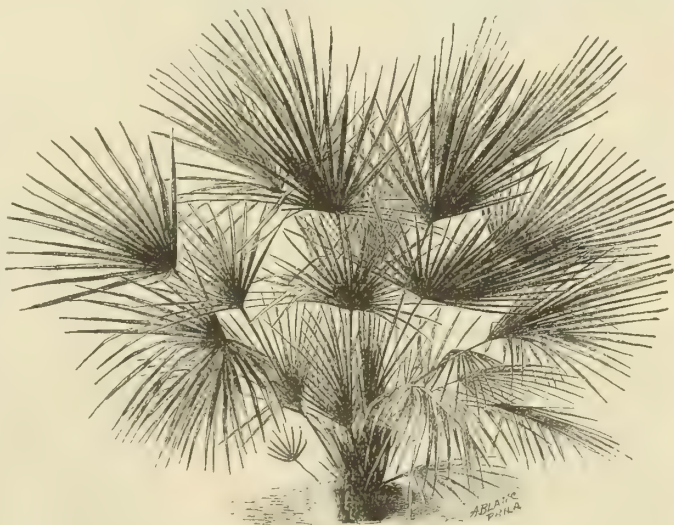
CHAMÆROPS.

The various species of *Chamærops* are found scattered through Northern Asia, Northern Africa, North America and the South of Europe. *C. humilis*, which is the European form reaches as far north as Nice in latitude 43 and 44 degrees. Leaves fan-shaped; fruit a berry and one-seeded.

C. excelsa. Grows to the height of from twenty to thirty feet; leaves fan-shaped, trunk enclosed by a dense mass of rough fibres; native of the East Indies. Hardy. \$1 each.

C. Fortunei. This species is very similar to the above, is of stouter habit, and the segments of the fan-like leaves much broader. Native of Northern China. Hardy. \$1 each.

C. humilis. This is an extremely handsome plant. In its native habitat it sometimes attains a height of twenty feet, when it presents a splendid appearance. At other times it is not so effective; this is when it produces a quantity of suckers from the base. If desired to grow tall all suckers should be carefully removed. Native of southern Europe. Small plants, 50 cents each.



CHAMÆROPS HUMILIS.



COCOS WEDDELIANA.

CHAMÆROPS, Continued.

C. Palmetto. This is a slow-growing plant but valuable on account of its hardiness; leaves fan shaped and glaucous-green in color. Native of Southern States. Small plants, 50 cents each.

COCOS.

An elegant genus of a noble order, many species of which grow to majestic proportions, and one yields that well-known fruit, the cocoanut of commerce.

C. plumosa. This species attains considerable size, rising upon a stout, straight, column-like stem, some forty or more feet in height. Fruit drooping; bunches of waxy flowers which are succeeded by quantities of orange-colored nuts, enclosed in an edible pulp, in size about as large as a chestnut; leaves are pinnate. Native of Brazil; does well out of doors in this climate. \$1 to \$5 each.

C. Alphonsii. From Southern Brazil, as is the *plumosa*, and as hardy. Fruit edible. \$1 each.

C. Australis. Brazil. Small plants, \$1 each.

C. Romanzoffianus. Similar to *plumosa*; the leaves are long, beautifully arched, resembling a large plum. Native of Brazil. Hardy; \$1 to \$5 each.

C. Weddeliana. This is perhaps the most elegant Palm we have in cultivation, but, unfortunately one of the most delicate; The stem of this Cocos is slender, and clothed with a quantity of black netted fibres; leaves are from one to four feet in length, or more, and beautifully arched. Native of South America. \$2.50 each.

C. Yatai. Brazil. Small plants. \$1.50 each.

CORYPHA AUSTRALIS.

(*Livistona Australis.*)

This plant with age attains noble proportions; as a young plant it has stout dark brown petioles, enclosed in a net work of



JUBÆA SPECTABILIS.

CORYPHA, Continued.

fibrous matter at the base, and armed at the edges with stout spines. The leaves are nearly circular, much plaited, divided round the edge into narrow segments, and dark green; hardy. Native of Australia. \$3 to \$5 each.

ERYTHEA.

E. Armata. One of the most elegant fan-palms; from the islands off lower California. Leaves glaucous blue; hardy, \$2.50 each.

E. edulis. A rapid growing variety from the Guadalupe Islands. Fan-leaves, bright green. Hardy; \$1.50 each.

EUTERPE EDULIS.

A tree with a slender trunk, swollen at the base, bearing edible berries; the sheaths of the leaves are very close and form the green top of the trunk. The white heart is cut out and used as a vegetable. Native of South America. \$1.50 each.

JUBÆA SPECTABILIS.

(*The Coquito Palm.*)

Leaves pinnate and spreading six to twelve feet in length; leaves deep green. As the trunk attains maturity it developed a stout cylindrical trunk and forms a majestic tree. Native of Chili; hardy. \$1.50 each.



KENTIA FORSTERIANA.

KENTIA.

K. Australis. A slender growing plant; leaves pinnate, long and slender, and rich dark green in color. Native of Lord Howe's Island; not hardy out of doors.

K. Baueri. A species of great beauty, attaining a height of twenty feet in its native country; leaves from six to twelve feet long; pinnate. The flowers are ivory white, succeeded by bright scarlet shining globose berries; this is a description of the plant when some years old. It is to be found in collections under the name of *Areca Baueri* and *Seaforthia robusta*. Native of Norfolk Island; will not stand frost. Large plants, \$5 each. □

K. Forsteriana. In its native country this plant is known as the *Thatch Palm*, on account of its leaves being used in thatching houses; it is a robust growing species, often attaining a height of from forty to fifty feet; leaves pinnate, and very deep green. Native of Lord Howe's Island. \$2.50 each.



LIVISTONA BORBONICA.

LIVISTONA.

L. Australis. The same as *Corypha Australis*.

L. Borbonica. Perhaps better known as *Latania Borbonica*; leaves large, fan-shaped, armed edges and enveloped at the base in a network of brown fibrous tissues. Native of the East Indies; 75 cents to \$2.50 each.

OREODOXA REGIA.

The Royal Palm. Leaves pinnate, from three to six feet in length. Native of Cuba. 15 cents to \$1 each.

PTYCHOSPERMA ALEXANDRA.

This is an extremely handsome Palm, although of a somewhat slender-stemmed habit; leaves pinnate and beautifully arched, light green. Native of Australia. Large plants, \$3.50 each.



PHENIX RUPICOLA.

PHENIX.

P. dactylifera. The Date Palm; is an erect handsome Palm with long pinnate dark green leaves. It will withstand a lower temperature than perhaps any other Palm. Native of Northern Africa and tropical Asia; hardy. 10 cents to \$2.50 each.

P. rupicola. One of the most beautiful species of the whole genus; it produces long pendent pinnate leaves. Native of the East Indies; hardy. \$2.50 each.

P. acaulis. Does not make a large stem; rather slow growing, suitable for a lawn, or wherever a small plant is required. Native of Sikkim. \$1 each.

P. pumila. India.

P. reclinata. A very fine large growing species; the stem becomes stout and tall with age, leaves pinnate; largely used in Nice and Cannes, South of France, for avenues. Also the best for that purpose here, as it will stand severe frosts. Native of Cape of Good Hope; hardy. 50 cents to \$5 each.

P. sylvestris. The Wild Date. It resembles *Phoenix dactylifera* somewhat, but is more lax in its growth; very hardy. Native of the East Indies. \$1 each.

P. tenuis. \$1 each.

P. Zeylanica. Native of Ceylon. \$1 each.

RHAPIS FLABELLIFORMIS.

An elegant slender-growing plant, forming a beautiful object for the dinner table or the center of a jardiniere; stem slender, leaves flabellate; dark green color. Walking canes are made from the stems and imported under the name of Ground Rattan; not very hardy, but worth the small trouble it is to protect it. Native of China and Japan. \$1.50 to \$3 each.

SABAL.

S. Adansonii. An extremely slow growing species, very seldom having an erect stem. Native of the Southern States of America. 50 cents each.

S. longipedunculata. Native of the West Indies. \$1 each.

S. Palmetto. The Cabbage Palmetto of the Southern States. The handsomest of the Sabals, attaining with age to great height. Small plants, 25 cents each.

SEAFORTHIA ELEGANS.

This plant in its native habitat rises upon a stout straight stem to the height of about thirty feet, but in this country it requires many years to reach half that altitude. Leaves are from two to ten feet in length, dark green. It stands quite a low temperature. Native of the northern parts of Australia. Large plants, \$3.50 each.

STEVENSONIA GRANDIFLORA.

(*Phenicephorum Sechellarum.*)

One of the grandest Palms ever introduced to cultivation. The stem is stout, and the leaves are plaited, from one to eight feet in length, one to four in breadth, bifid at the apex and fringed round the margins, by being cut into acuminate segments which are edged with red; the petioles are broad and sheathing and densely armed with formidable black spines. It is also known in some localities as the "Thief Palm." Native of the Seychelles Islands. Boxed plants, \$5 each.

THRINAX PARVIFLORA.

Native of India and Central America. A Fan-Palm, attaining the height of 25 feet. The fiber is used in making ropes, etc. 50 cents each.

WALLICHIA DISTICHA.

A native of the Himalayan range and Assam; the leaves have segments which resemble the fins and tail of a fish; a very interesting plant. \$1 each.



SABAL.

DRACÆNA.

D. Australis. (Cordylina.) A palm-like tree, growing to considerable height. The stem is stout; leaves from two to three feet in length, oblong, lanceolate and bright-green; splendid for avenues. Native of New Zealand. 25 cents to \$2 each.

D. indivisa. Sometimes called *Dracæna stricta*. A most graceful palm like tree, suitable for decoration, either in or out of doors. Leaves are from two to four feet in length and one to two inches in breadth, tapering to a point, pendent and dark green. Native of New Zealand. 25 cents to \$2.50 each.



DRACÆNA INDIVISA.



THRINAX.

CYCAS REVOLUTA.

Erroneously called the Sago Palm, since it has nothing to do with palms. The stem becomes very stout, and some six or ten feet high, although such examples are extremely rare and very old. It produces a beautiful crown of pinnate dark green leaves. Native of China and Japan. \$3.50 to \$5 each.

YUCCAS.

Y. Dracænæ. Commonly called *Dracæna draco*, the "Dragon's Blood Tree." The stem of this species is stout at the base; leaves are closely set, eighteen inches in length and two broad, thick and fleshy, dark green and ending in long, thin unarmed points. Native of South America. 35 cents to \$5 each.

Y. quadricola. A large and magnificent kind; leaves are stout, spreading horizontally and tapering to a point, where they are armed with a sharp spine from one to two feet in length. The upper surface

YUCCAS, Continued.

creamy yellow in the center, tinged with crimson and orange yellow, and broadly bordered with dark shining green. Native of Mexico. \$2.50 each.

ZAMIA INTEGRIFOLIA.

(The Florida Arrow-Root.)

Resembling *Cycas revoluta*, but of quicker and stronger growth; leaves pinnate, one to three feet in length, dark shining green. Native of the West Indies. \$1.50 to \$2.50 each.

PANDANUS UTILIS.

(Screw Pine.)

In a state of nature, Pandanads grow to a great size, reaching twenty or thirty feet in height, and becoming much branched with age. In this form they present a peculiar appearance from the stem, being elevated above the soil on a cone of roots. In this climate they form very beautiful decorative plants, remarkable for their endurance of hardships. Native of the Indian and African Islands. 50 cents each.



PANDANUS UTILIS.

SEMI-TROPICAL FRUIT TREES AND PLANTS.

ACACIA ARABICA.

(*The Gum Arabic Acacia.*)

A large tree covered with long straight whitish colored spines. The tree is common in upper India, will do well on heavy soil, and thrives even on gravelly land. The bark and pods are much used in tanning. The leaves and pods make excellent fodder for cattle; the gum is the gum-arabic of commerce. It is quite hardy and stands several degrees of frost. 25 cents each.

ABERIA CAFFRA.

(*The Kai Apple.*)

This is a tall shrub, yielding an edible fruit of a golden yellow color, about the size of a small apple. It is commended as a hedge plant, as it is densely clothed with strong dry spines; native of Natal. 50 cents each.

ARALIA PAPYRIFERA.

(*The Jungle Plant of Formosa.*)

The Rice-paper tree of the Chinese. Of the pith of this plant the rice paper of China is made; one of the most ornamental plants growing, rising as they do here with us in Santa Barbara to the height of twenty feet. An evergreen, and will stand several degrees of frost. 25 cents each.

ARBUTUS UNEDO.

(*The Strawberry Tree.*)

An elegant shrub, but very little grown as yet in California; largely grown in Spain and the south of France; it bears a fruit with the flavor of a strawberry; an agreeable wine is prepared from its flowers in the Island of Corsica. \$1 each.

CAPPARIS SPINOSA.

(*The Caper Bush.*)

The flower buds of this plant form the well known French Capers of commerce; It is a free bloomer with us here from June to October. The flowers are very beautiful and the foliage attractive. 35 cents each.

CERATONIA SILIQUA.

(*Carob Tree or St. John's Bread.*)

A native of the Levant. A tree of moderate growth, attaining eventually a very large size and resists drought well; bearing pods containing a sweetish pulp of which horses and cattle are very fond. 35 cents to \$1 each.

CINNAMOMUM.

C. Camphora. The Camphor Tree of China and Japan. A large evergreen tree from which the gum camphor of commerce is made; quite hardy; planted in avenues it has a fine effect with its bright shining foliage. 25 to 50 cents each.

C. verum. (The Cinnamon Tree.) The dried bark forms the well-known cinnamon of commerce. \$1 to \$2.50 each.

CAMELLIA.

All the species of Camellias are beautiful plants, and with a little attention will do well in open ground here. They require a rich loam, or leaf mould with good drainage. Seedlings, 25 cents each.

FICUS.

F. elastica. The True Rubber Tree of India, producing the Indian rubber of commerce. The leaves far surpass the Moreton Bay Fig in beauty and size. \$1.50 to \$2.50 each.

F. macrophylla. The Moreton Bay Fig. The common rubber tree that is seen in gardens in California; native of Australia. 50 cents each.

FOURCROYA.

F. gigantea. A large and splendid plant, growing on a stem with age to the height of six or seven feet. Native of South America. 50 cents to \$2.50 each.

F. longaeva. 25 cents each.

LEUCODENDRON ARGENTEUM.

The Silver Tree of the Cape of Good Hope. This is an elegant plant, growing in its native habitat from fifteen to twenty feet high. It is called Silver Tree on account of the shining white of its leaves, which are densely clothed with pure white and shining satiny hairs. This is without doubt one of the most attractive and ornamental plants we have in cultivation. Hardy. \$1.50 to \$2.50 each.



FICUS ELASTICA.



LEMON IN POT.

LEMONS.

Eureka. Tree vigorous, very prolific and nearly thornless. Fruit of medium size, sharply pointed at blossom end, seedless, acid, strong and rich; an early bearer; the best lemon for home use or market that is grown in California. 75 cents to \$1 each.

Liston. Skin thin and smooth, juicy, acid, good, medium size; a few short thorns. 75 cents to \$1 each.

Genoa. Nearly similar to the above fruit, rather larger. 75 cents to \$1 each.

Sicily Seedling. Size large to medium; does not bear until seven or eight years; a vigorous grower, and like all seedlings when it does fruit is more prolific than a budded tree. 50 cents each.



MUSA ENSETE.

Sweet Lime. A variety of the lemon tree inclined to be dwarfish; fruit of good size; skin thin, aromatic, sweet. 75 cents to \$1 each.

Sweet-Rind Lemon. Tree bears well and abundant, but fruit practically worthless. 50 cents each.

Tahiti Seedling Limes. A strong grower and fair bearer; fruit abounds in a strong rich acid. 50 cents each.

MUSA ENSETE.

(*Abyssinian Banana.*)

This is the most gigantic species of the genus. It attains a height of twenty feet or more; leaves ten to twelve feet in length, not so liable to be torn by wind, on account of their thick and leathery nature. Native of Abyssinia. 25 cents to \$1 each.

MAGNOLIA GRANDIFLORA.

(*The Magnolia.*)

The finest of all American evergreens. 75 cents each.



PSIDIUM CATTLEIANUM.

MORUS ALBA.

(*The Russian Mulberry.*)

Good for windbreaks, silkworms and its fruit; of fast growth. 25 cents each.

PSIDIUM.

P. Cattleianum. Strawberry Guava. The Purple Guava. The hardiest of all the Guavas; the fruit makes a fine jelly, with flavor and taste resembling somewhat the strawberry. 15 cents each, boxed.

P. pomiferum. The large Lemon Guava. Bears a yellow fruit about the size of a hen's egg, which is easily converted into delicious jelly. Native of East Indies. 25 to 50 cents each.

ZIZYPHUS JUJUBA.

(*The Jujube Tree.*)

A Chinese fruit tree. \$1 each.



PICHOLINE OLIVE

OLIVES.**ITALIAN VARIETIES.**

I have a few thousand potted plants of the following varieties; cuttings taken from trees imported from Italy by Dr. Gould of Montecito. All are the best varieties of the oil Olive. See report of Prof. B. M. Lelong in the annual issue of the State Board of Horticulture for 1889.

	Potted
Cucco	\$0 30
Corregiolo	30
Frantoio	30
Morchiaio	30
Morinello	30
Palazuolo	30

COMMON VARIETIES.

Mission. The common variety of California; good for pickling and oil; finely rooted trees, 10 to 35 cents each.

Mansanillo. (Queen). The large green Olive of commerce. 35 cents each.

Navadillo Blanco. 25 cents each.

Picholine. Redding. 2 years, 10 cents each.

Rubra. 30 cents each.

Nostralis. A variety from the south of France; very productive here; fine for oil and good pickler. 35 cents each.

POMOLO.

Grape Fruit. Larger than the orange but smaller than the Shaddock. \$1 each.

ORANGE TREES.

Washington. (Riverside Naval). This is considered by many the king of oranges; size large, very heavy; rind medium thickness; pulp tender and melting; nearly seedless; flavor delicious; bears a peculiar umbilical formation on the blossom end, from which it derives its name; tree nearly thornless. Taken from buds, in bearing trees, Riverside. 3 yrs. old, 75 cents to \$1 each.

Mediterranean Sweet. A favorite variety, hardy and a good bearer. Fruit of medium size, tender and sweet; bears early, nearly seedless. 75 cts. each.

Indian River. From Florida. A very prolific bearer here; fruit round, skin very thin, juicy and of good flavor. 75 cents each.

St. Michaels. Very much like the Mediterranean Sweet, only larger. 75 cents each.

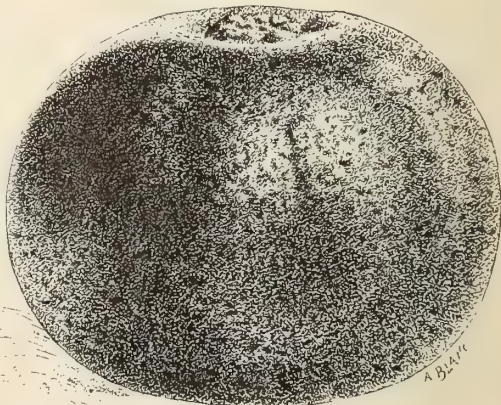
Tahiti Seedling. Tree vigorous; bears well, but thorny; the tree with age attains a large size. 10 to 75 cents each.

MANDARIN ORANGES.]

Tangerine. (French Mandarin, Kid Glove.) Fruit rather small, pulp easily separated into sections, also from the rind; very tender, rich and melting, spicy and aromatic. 75 cents to \$1 each.

Mandarin. (China Mandarin, Yellow Leaved.) Fruit flattened; color deep yellow, skin thin, juice sweet, pulp easily separated from the rind. 75 cents to \$1 each.

Myrtle. A species allied to the Tangerine. Fruit small to very small, but of good flavor; unsurpassed for table decoration. 75 cents to \$1 each.



TANGIERINE ORANGE.



ARAUCARIA EXCELSA

MISCELLANEOUS TREES AND PLANTS.

ARAUCARIA.

A. excelsa. The Norfolk Island Pine; one of the handsomest of all trees. \$1 to \$5 each.

A. Bidwellii. \$3.50 each.

A. imbricata. \$3.50 each.

BAMBUSA.

The Bamboo makes a fine clump in a few years, rising as it does to twenty feet and upwards; it has a truly tropical effect. 50 cents each.

B. Metake. A hardy Japanese sort; will grow well on high land. 50 cents each.

CASTANEA.

The Mammoth Chestnut from Japan. Seedlings, 50 cents each.

CACTI.

Cereus giganteus. The Giant Cactus. {Large plants, five feet, \$10 each.

Echinocactus, Mamillaria and Opuntias in variety.

ERIOBOTRYA JAPONICA.

(The Loquat.)

Too well-known to need description. 25 to 75 cts. each.

FICUS.

Figs in varieties.

JUGLANS.

J. Sieboldi. Chinese Walnut. A handsome tree, bearing a nut smaller than the following. 50 cents each.

J——. English Walnut. Soft and hard shell. 12½ cents each.

PINUS INSIGNIS.

Monterey Pine, in boxes.

CUPRESSUS MACROCARPA.

In boxes.

EUCALYPTUS.

In varieties.

GREVILLEA ROBUSTA.

25 to 35 cents each.



GROUP OF CACTI.

